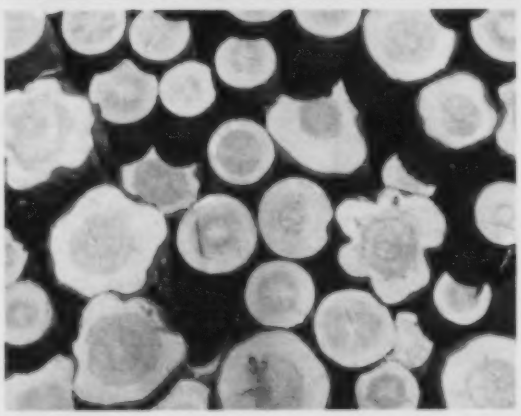


OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND DISEASES IN ALBERTA

Lost-Time Claims, Disabling Injury Claims and Claim Rates

Forestry and Related Industries 2006 to 2010

WORK SAFE ALBERTA

Summer 2011

Government of Alberta

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part 1: Forestry Sector 2

1. Highlights 3

2. Industry Sector Summary 4

3. Industry Sector Analysis 7

4. Demographics of Injured Workers 10

5. Injury and Disease Analysis – Forestry Sector 12

6. Occupational Fatalities 18

7. Certificate of Recognition – Forestry Sector 19

Part 2: Forest Products Manufacturing Sector 21

8. Highlights 22

9. Industry Sector Summary 23

10. Industry Sector Analysis 25

11. Demographics of Injured Workers 29

12. Injury and Disease Analysis – Forest Products Manufacturing Sector 31

13. Occupational Fatalities 36

14. Certificate of Recognition – Forest Products Manufacturing Sector 37

References 39

Appendix A: Terms, Definitions, and Formulas 40

Appendix B: Forestry and Related Industries WCB Codes 43

Contact Information 44

PART 1

FORESTRY SECTOR

HIGHLIGHTS

Higher lost-time claim rate in 2010.

- In 2010, the Forestry sector lost-time claim rate increased by 22.1% to 2.79 per 100 person-years worked, from 2.28 in 2009. The average lost-time claim rate for all industries in the province was 1.41 per 100 person-years worked.
- The disabling injury rate in 2010 was 3.46 per 100 person-years worked, increased by 7.0% from 2009. The average disabling injury rate for all industries in the province was 2.67 per 100 person-years worked.
- The number of lost-time claims increased by 29.2%, disabling injury claims increased by 13.2% and the person-years worked estimates increased by 5.8%.
- Employers with 40 to 99 person-years worked had the lowest lost-time claim rate at 1.90 per 100 person-years worked, followed by employers with less than 10 person-years worked at 2.62.
- For disabling injury rates, employers with 40 to 99 person-years worked had the lowest rate at 2.38, followed by employers with less than 10 person-years worked at 2.96.

Lost-time claim rates increased in both sub-sectors.

- Lost-time claim and disabling injury rates increased in the Logging and Woodlands Operations sub-sector in 2010.
- The Timber Management sub-sector displayed increase in the lost-time claim rate and decrease in the disabling injury rate.
- Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury, accounting for 37.7% of the disabling injury claims submitted in the Forestry sector. The trunk was the most commonly injured body part, accounting for 36.4% of all disabling injury claims.
- The primary sources of injury causing disabling injury claims were persons, plants, animals and minerals accounting for 20.1% of the disabling injury claims, followed by structures and surfaces, 18.8%.
- In 2010, the most common type of event or exposure was contact with objects or equipment which accounted for 29.0% of lost-time claims and 31.8% of disabling injury claims.

INDUSTRY SECTOR SUMMARY

The 2010 lost-time claim rate for the Forestry sector was 2.79, while the disabling injury rate was 3.46 per 100 person-years worked.

In 2010, there were 124 lost-time claims and 154 disabling injury claims in the Forestry sector. The increases in the lost-time claim and disabling injury rates were the result of increases in the numbers of lost-time claims and disabling injury claims. Lost-time claims increased by 29.2% and disabling injury claims by 13.2%. Person-years worked estimates increased by 5.8% in 2010. The 2010 provincial lost-time claim rate was 1.41 and the disabling injury rate was 2.67 per 100 person-years worked.

Table 2.1
Forestry Sector — Alberta: 2009-2010

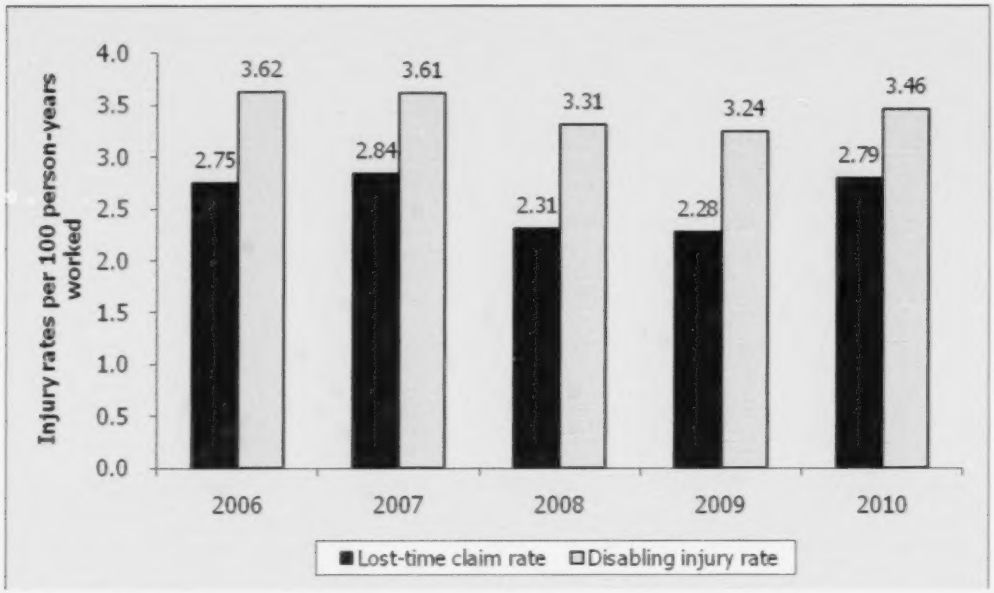
	2009	2010	% Change
Person-years worked	4,203	**4,447**	5.8%
Lost-time claims	96	**124**	29.2%
Lost-time claim rate	**2.28**	**2.79**	**22.1%**
Modified-work claims	65	**69**	6.2%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	25	**39**	56.0%
Disabling injury claims	136	**154**	13.2%
Disabling injury rate	**3.24**	**3.46**	**7.0%**
Days-lost (LTC)	4,113	**5,837**	41.9%
Transaction claim costs (LTC)	$1,312,989	**$1,723,106**	31.2%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2010, the median work days lost was 21.5 in the Forestry sector, compared to the provincial figure of seven. The average days lost per claim was 47 compared to the average for all industries in the province, 23 days per claim. Therefore, claims in the Forestry sector have relatively high severity compared to claims filed in other sectors.

Chart 2.1 shows historical lost-time and disabling injury rates for the Forestry sector. The lost-time claim rate for the Forestry sector has increased by 1.5% since 2006.

Chart 2.1
Injury Rates for the Forestry Sector — Alberta: 2006 - 2010



Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Size of Employer

In the Forestry sector, employers with 20 to 39 person-years worked had the highest lost-time claim rate in 2010 at 2.79 per 100 person-years worked. This was followed by employers with 100 or more person-years worked at 2.76. Employers with 40 to 99 person-years worked had the lowest lost-time claim rate at 1.90 per 100 person-years worked (see Table 2.2).

For disabling injury rates, employers with 100 or more person-years worked had the highest rate at 5.33, followed by employers with 20 to 39 person-years worked at 3.35. Employers with 100 or more person-years worked had the largest difference between the lost-time claim rate and the disabling injury rate.

Table 2.2
Lost-Time Claim and Disabling Injury Rate by Size[1] of Employer — Forestry Sector: 2010

Size of Employer	Lost-Time Claims	Disabling Injury Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate	Disabling injury Rate
Less than 10 person-years worked	38	43	2.62	2.96
10 to 19 person-years worked	16	18	2.70	3.04
20 to 39 person-years worked	30	36	2.79	3.35
40 to 99 person-years worked	12	15	1.90	2.38
100 or more person-years worked	15	29	2.76	5.33
Unspecified*	13	13	N/A	N/A

*These are employers with no payroll information or with person-years worked equal to zero.
Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[1] Size is measured in terms of person-years worked. One person-year worked is equivalent to one full-time worker working for one year.

INDUSTRY SECTOR ANALYSIS

The lost-time claim rate in the Forestry sector increased in 2010.

Between 2006 and 2010, the Timber Management sub-sector had the higher lost-time claim rate of the two Forestry sub-sectors. Lost-time claim rates in both the Logging and Woodland Operations sub-sector and the Timber Management sub-sector were higher than the provincial average each year (see Table 3.1).

Table 3.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate for the Forestry Sector — Alberta: 2006 - 2010

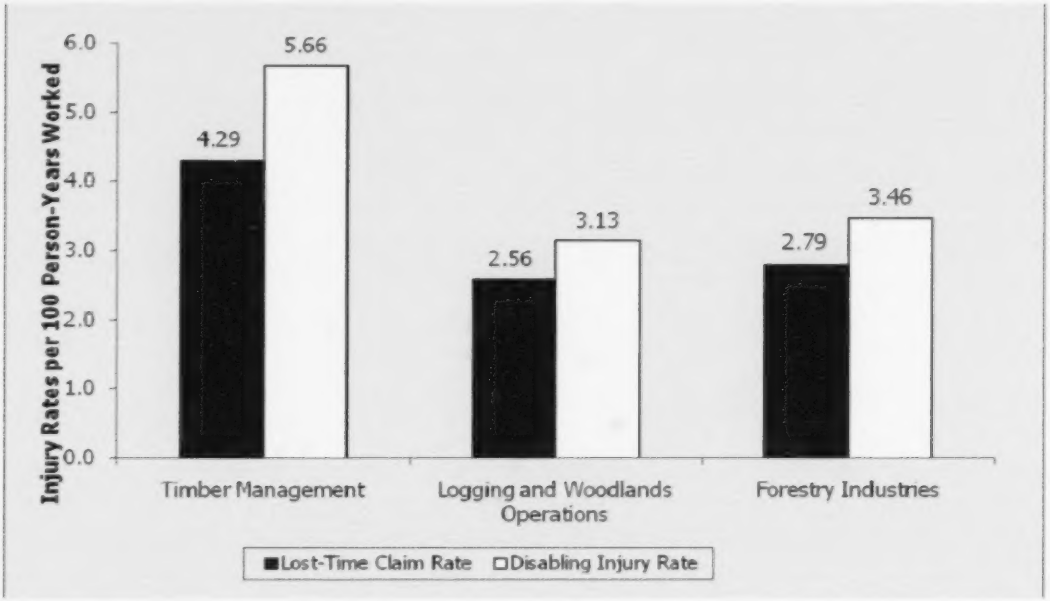
Sub-Sector	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Forestry	2.75	2.84	2.31	2.28	**2.79**
Logging and Woodlands Operations	2.43	2.20	2.23	2.07	**2.56**
Timber Management	5.19	7.24	2.82	3.72	**4.29**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2010, the Timber Management sub-sector had the higher lost-time claim and disabling injury rates in the Forestry sector at 4.29 and 5.66 per 100 person-years worked (see Chart 3.1). The Logging and Woodlands Operations sub-sector is the larger of the two sub-sectors and accounted for 79.8% of the lost-time claims, 78.6% of disabling injury claims and 86.9% of person-years worked in the Forestry sector.

Chart 3.1

Lost-Time Claim and Disabling Injury Claim Rates for the Forestry Sector — Alberta: 2010



Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Logging and Woodlands Operations (including Trucking of Logs)

The 2010 lost-time claim rate for the Logging and Woodlands Operations sub-sector was 2.56 per 100 person-years worked, a 23.6% increase from 2009. The number of lost-time claims increased by 30.3% and the person-years worked increased by 5.4%. The disabling injury rate increased by 23.4% in 2010, to 3.13 per 100 person-years worked. The number of disabling injury claims increased by 30.1%.

Table 3.2

Logging and Woodlands Operations, including Trucking of Logs — Alberta: 2009-2010

	2009	2010	% Change
Person-years worked	3,666	**3,864**	5.4%
Lost-time claims	76	**99**	30.3%
Lost-time claim rate	**2.07**	**2.56**	**23.6%**
Modified-work claims	36	**53**	47.2%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	19	**31**	63.2%
Disabling injury claims	93	**121**	30.1%
Disabling injury rate	**2.54**	**3.13**	**23.4%**
Days-lost (LTC)	3,497	**4,774**	36.5%
Transaction claim costs (LTC)	$1,198,083	**$1,504,053**	25.5%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Timber Management

In 2010, the Timber Management sub-sector had a lost-time claim rate of 4.29 per 100 person-years worked, an increase of 15.1% from 2009. This was the result of a 25.0% increase in the number of lost-time claims and 8.6% increase in the number of person-years worked. The disabling injury rate decreased by 29.3% in 2010, to 5.66 per 100 person-years worked (see Table 3.3).

Table 3.3
Timber Management — Alberta: 2009-2010

	2009	2010	% Change
Person-years worked	537	**583**	8.6%
Lost-time claims	20	**25**	25.0%
Lost-time claim rate	**3.72**	**4.29**	**15.1%**
Modified-work claims	29	**16**	-44.8%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	6	**8**	33.3%
Disabling injury claims	43	**33**	-23.3%
Disabling injury rate	**8.01**	**5.66**	**-29.3%**
Days-lost (LTC)	616	**1,063**	72.6%
Transaction claim costs (LTC)	$114,906	**$219,052**	90.6%

Data Source: WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

DEMOGRAPHICS OF INJURED WORKERS

Injured Worker Characteristics

In 2010, two occupation groups, Transportation Equipment Operators and Related Workers (Excluding Labourers) and Occupations Unique to Forestry Operations, Mining, Oil and Gas Extraction, and Fishing, excluding labourers, accounted for about half of lost-time claims and disabling injury claims in the Forestry sector. Heavy Equipment and Crane Operators Including Drillers accounted for 10.3% and 9.7% of the lost-time claims and disabling injury claims in 2010 (see Table 4.1).

Table 4.1

Lost-Time and Disabling Injury Claims by Occupation – Forestry Sector: 2010

Occupation Group	Lost-time Claims	Disabling Injury Claims	Employment
Transportation Equipment Operators and Related Workers, Excluding Labourers	39.3%	40.0%	3.5%
Occupations Unique to Forestry Operations, Mining, Oil and Gas Extraction, and Fishing, excluding labourers	11.1%	9.7%	40.9%
Heavy Equipment and Crane Operators Including Drillers	10.3%	9.7%	1.9%
Mechanics	10.3%	9.0%	8.6%
Primary Production Labourers	7.7%	7.6%	6.2%
Technical Occupations Related to Natural and Applied Sciences	0.9%	1.4%	9.6%
All Other Occupations	20.5%	22.8%	29.3%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation; Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (Microdata Files)

In 2010, workers aged 25 to 34 accounted for 21.8% of lost-time claims and 22.1% of disabling injury claims in the Forestry sector. Young workers aged 15 to 24 accounted for 10.5% of lost-time claims and 14.3% of disabling injury claims (see Table 6.2).

Table 4.2
Lost-Time and Disabling Injury Claims by Age — Alberta: 2009-2010

Age	2009				2010			
	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
15-19 Years	2	2.1%	4	2.9%	**3**	**2.4%**	**6**	**3.9%**
20-24 Years	8	8.3%	23	16.9%	**10**	**8.1%**	**16**	**10.4%**
25-34 Years	20	20.8%	32	23.5%	**27**	**21.8%**	**34**	**22.1%**
35-44 Years	18	18.8%	25	18.4%	**29**	**23.4%**	**32**	**20.8%**
45-54 Years	27	28.1%	30	22.1%	**37**	**29.8%**	**44**	**28.6%**
55-64 Years	14	14.6%	15	11.0%	**17**	**13.7%**	**21**	**13.6%**
65+ Years	7	7.3%	7	5.1%	**1**	**0.8%**	**1**	**0.6%**
Total	**96**	**100.0%**	**136**	**100.0%**	**124**	**100.0%**	**154**	**100.0%**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In the Forestry sector, the majority of claims were from men. In 2010, 96.0% of lost-time claims and 94.8% of disabling injury claims involved men, although men do comprise the majority of those employed[2] with this sector, 79.4%. Lost-time claims and disabling injury claims from women accounted for 4.0% and 5.2% of the total claims respectively (see Table 4.3).

Table 4.3
Lost-Time Claims by Gender — Alberta: 2009-2010

Gender	2009				2010			
	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
Women	6	6.3%	13	9.6%	**5**	**4.0%**	**8**	**5.2%**
Men	90	93.8%	123	90.4%	**119**	**96.0%**	**146**	**94.8%**
Total	**96**	**100.0%**	**136**	**100.0%**	**124**	**100.0%**	**154**	**100.0%**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[2] Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (Microdata Files) information for the Forestry and logging with support activities industry.

INJURY AND DISEASE ANALYSIS – FORESTRY SECTOR

Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury with the back being the most commonly injured body part in the Forestry industries.

Nature of Injury or Disease

The nature of injury is used to identify the physical characteristics of the injury or disease. In 2010, 90.3% of lost-time claims and 90.9% of disabling injury claims were caused by traumatic injuries and disorders. The two most common traumatic injuries and disorders were: sprains, strains and tears and fractures and dislocations (see Table 5.1).

Note 5.1
Throughout this section, the classifications used are based on the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) standards for categorizing occupational injury and disease information.
The CSA standard is designed so that Nature of Injury and Part of Body categories are directly linked when classifying injuries. This is also true for the relationship between the Source of Injury and Type of Event categories.

Table 5.1
Nature of Injury or Disease — Alberta: 2010

Nature of Injury	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury claims	%
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	**112**	**90.3%**	**140**	**90.9%**
Sprains, Strains and Tears	46	37.1%	58	37.7%
Fractures and Dislocations	25	20.2%	29	18.8%
Surface Wounds and Bruises	12	9.7%	20	13.0%
Open Wounds	9	7.3%	12	7.8%
Burns	2	1.6%	2	1.3%
Other Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	18	14.5%	19	12.3%
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	**11**	**8.9%**	**12**	**7.8%**
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions	**0**	**0.0%**	**1**	**0.6%**
Other Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Nature of Injury - Unknown	**1**	**0.8%**	**1**	**0.6%**
Total	**124**	**100.0%**	**154**	**100.0%**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Part of Body Injured

In 2010, the trunk was the main injured body part, accounting for 36.3% of the lost-time claims and 36.4% of the disabling injury claims in the Forestry sector. This was followed by lower extremities, at 21.0% and 22.1%, and upper extremities, at 15.3% and 16.2% (see Table 5.2).

Table 5.2
Part of Body Injured — Alberta: 2010

Part of Body Injured	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
Trunk	**45**	**36.3%**	**56**	**36.4%**
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	31	25.0%	35	22.7%
Other Trunk	14	11.3%	21	13.6%
Lower Extremities	**26**	**21.0%**	**34**	**22.1%**
Ankle(s) and Foot (Feet) Except Toes	16	12.9%	18	11.7%
Leg(s)	9	7.3%	15	9.7%
Other Lower Extremities	1	0.8%	1	0.6%
Upper Extremities	**19**	**15.3%**	**25**	**16.2%**
Wrist(s) and Hand(s) Except Finger(s)	8	6.5%	10	6.5%
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	5	4.0%	8	5.2%
Other Upper Extremities	6	4.8%	7	4.5%
Head	**20**	**16.1%**	**22**	**14.3%**
Eye(s)	6	4.8%	6	3.9%
Other Head Parts	14	11.3%	16	10.4%
Multiple Body Parts	**12**	**9.7%**	**14**	**9.1%**
Neck, Including Throat	**0**	**0.0%**	**1**	**0.6%**
Body Systems	**2**	**1.6%**	**2**	**1.3%**
Part of Body - Unknown	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Other Body Parts	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Total	**124**	**100.0%**	**154**	**100.0%**

Data Source: WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Source of Injury or Disease

The source of injury or disease describes the object or substance that came into contact with the worker and resulted in an injury or disease. In 2010, persons, plants, animals and minerals accounted for 19.4% of lost-time claims and 20.1% of disabling injury claims and structures and surfaces accounted for 20.2% and 18.8% of claims respectively (see Table 5.3).

Table 5.3
Source of Injury or Disease — Alberta: 2010

Source of Injury	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	**24**	**19.4%**	**31**	**20.1%**
Person-Injured or Ill Worker	13	10.5%	16	10.4%
Person-Other Than Injured or Ill Worker*	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other Persons, Plants, Animals & Minerals	11	8.9%	15	9.7%
Vehicles	**21**	**16.9%**	**25**	**16.2%**
Structures and Surfaces	**25**	**20.2%**	**29**	**18.8%**
Parts and Materials	**21**	**16.9%**	**26**	**16.9%**
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	**3**	**2.4%**	**4**	**2.6%**
Hand tools - Nonpowered	1	0.8%	1	0.6%
Hand tools - Powered	1	0.8%	1	0.6%
Other Tools and Equipments	1	0.8%	2	1.3%
Machinery	**10**	**8.1%**	**12**	**7.8%**
Containers**	**4**	**3.2%**	**7**	**4.5%**
Chemicals and Chemical Products	**3**	**2.4%**	**3**	**1.9%**
Other Sources	**12**	**9.7%**	**15**	**9.7%**
Source of Injury - Unknown	**1**	**0.8%**	**2**	**1.3%**
Total	**124**	**100.0%**	**154**	**100.0%**

*Persons – other than injured or ill worker: classifies workplace injuries or illnesses inflicted by family members as well as non-family relations, including co-workers, former co-workers, and patients.
**Containers: classifies receptacles that are commonly used to hold, store or carry materials (examples: dishes, cups and glasses, luggage, etc.).
Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Type of Event or Exposure

The type of event or exposure describes the incident or event that occurred at the time of the exposure that directly resulted in the injury or disease. The two most common types of events or exposures in the Forestry sector were contact with objects or equipment, accounting for 29.0% of lost-time claims and 31.8% of disabling injury claims, and bodily reaction or exertion, accounting for 24.2% and 26.0%, respectively (see Table 5.4).

Table 5.4
Type of Event or Exposure — Alberta: 2010

Type of Event or Exposure	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
Bodily Reaction or Exertion	**30**	**24.2%**	**40**	**26.0%**
Bodily Reaction*	9	7.3%	12	7.8%
Repetitive Motion	2	1.6%	2	1.3%
Overexertion	14	11.3%	20	13.0%
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	5	4.0%	6	3.9%
Contact with Objects or Equipment	**36**	**29.0%**	**49**	**31.8%**
Struck by Object	21	16.9%	28	18.2%
Caught in Object	7	5.6%	10	6.5%
Struck against Object	6	4.8%	9	5.8%
Rubbed or Abraded	1	0.8%	1	0.6%
Other Contact with Object/Equipment	1	0.8%	1	0.6%
Falls	**28**	**22.6%**	**33**	**21.4%**
Fall on Same Level	16	12.9%	20	13.0%
Fall to Lower Level	12	9.7%	13	8.4%
Other Falls	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transportation Accidents	**17**	**13.7%**	**19**	**12.3%**
Exposure to Harmful Substances	**12**	**9.7%**	**12**	**7.8%**
Fires and Explosions	**1**	**0.8%**	**1**	**0.6%**
Type of Event - Unknown	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Total	**124**	**100.0%**	**154**	**100.0%**

*Bodily reaction: injuries or illnesses resulting from a single incident of free bodily motion which imposed stress or strain on some part of the body.
Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Days-lost due to Disability

In 2010, 44.4% of the lost-time claims lasted for 31 days or more, while claims with days-lost of 10 days or less accounted for 29.0% of claims in the Forestry sector (see Table 5.5). For all industries in the province, lost-time claims resulting in one to ten days-lost accounted for 51.5% of the total claims, while those claims which resulted in 31 or more days accounted for 22.2%.

The median work days lost in 2010 was 21.5, compared to the provincial figure of seven. The average days lost per claim was 47 days lost compared to the average for all industries in the province, 23 days per claim.

Table 5.5
Days-lost due to Disability — Alberta: 2010

Days-lost due to Disability	% of Forestry Industries' Lost-Time Claims	% of Lost-Time Claims in the Province
1-5 Days	15.3%	37.9%
6-10 Days	13.7%	13.6%
11-15 Days	8.1%	7.5%
16-20 Days	4.0%	4.9%
21-30 Days	5.6%	6.5%
31-40 Days	5.6%	4.7%
41-50 Days	2.4%	3.5%
51 Days or More	36.3%	13.9%
Unspecified	8.9%	7.4%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES

In 2010, the WCB accepted one fatality in the Forestry sector.

In 2010, one occupational fatality in the Forestry sector was motor vehicle incident. Between 2006 and 2010, the WCB accepted 15 fatalities in the Forestry sector. All of the fatalities occurred in the Logging and Woodlands Operations sub-sector.

Table 6.1
Types of Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB – Forestry: 2006 - 2010

Year	Motor Vehicle Incident	Workplace Incident	Occupational Disease	Total
2006	0	3	0	3
2007	0	4	0	4
2008	1	1	0	2
2009	2	3	0	5
2010	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Total	4	11	0	15

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION - FORESTRY SECTOR

A Certificate of Recognition (COR) is given to employers who develop health and safety programs that meet established standards. Certificates are jointly issued by Certifying Partners and E&I[3].

In 2010, 13.7% of Forestry sector's employers were COR holders. These employers represented 65.7% of all person-years worked in the Forestry sector. In the Timber Management sub-sector, 21.9% of employers were certified, covering 74.2% of all person-years worked in this sub-sector (see Table 7.1).

Table 7.1
Employers With Valid COR — Alberta: 2010

Sub-Sector	% of Total Employers Certified	% of Total Person-Years Certified
Forestry	**13.7%**	**65.7%**
Logging and Woodlands Operations	12.9%	64.3%
Timber Management	21.9%	74.2%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In the Forestry sector, the lost-time claim rate for COR holders was 2.48 per 100 person-years worked in 2010, while the rate for non-COR holders was 3.66. For disabling injury rates, COR holders had a rate of 3.41 per 100 person-years worked, while the rate for non-COR holders was 3.93 (see Table 7.2).

Comparing COR holders against all non-COR holders provides useful information about each group, although it does not compare like-with-like. A COR is given to employers who develop health and safety programs that meet established standards, with this group seeing continued improvement in their lost-time claim rates. Some non-COR holders have good programs in place above this standard, whereas others do not. This makes evaluating improving health and safety trends less clear for this group.

The two groups also differ significantly in employer structure and size. COR holders account for 13.7% of employers in the Forestry sector (see Table 7.1) but 65.7% of the person-years worked.

[3] For more information on the COR program visit http://www.employment.alberta.ca/SFW/334.html

Table 7.2
Lost-Time Claim and Disabling Injury Rates for Forestry COR Holders — Alberta: 2009 and 2010

Employer	Year	Number of Accounts	Lost-Time Claims	Disabling Injury Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate	Disabling Injury Rate	Change in Lost-Time Claim Rate	Change in Disabling Injury Rate
COR	2009	234	45	85	1.83	3.46	35.5%	-1.4%
	2010	235	70	96	2.48	3.41		
Non-COR	2009	1,635	53	54	3.38	3.45	8.3%	13.9%
	2010	1,482	54	58	3.66	3.93		

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

PART 2

FOREST PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING SECTOR

HIGHLIGHTS

Lower lost-time claim and disabling injury rates in 2010.

- In 2010, the Forest Products Manufacturing sector's lost-time claim rate decreased by 7.2% to 1.32 per 100 person-years worked, from 1.42 in 2009. The average lost-time claim rate for all industries in the province was 1.41 per 100 person-years worked.
- The disabling injury rate decreased by 4.3%, from 3.36 per 100 person-years worked in 2009 to 3.21 in 2010. The average disabling injury rate for all industries in the province was 2.67 per 100 person-years worked.
- The decreases in the lost-time claim and disabling injury rates in 2010 were the result of decreases in lost-time and disabling injury claims. Lost-time claims decreased by 5.8% and disabling injury claims by 2.8%.

Larger employers experienced the lowest injury rates.

- Employers with 100 or more person-years worked and employers with 40 to 99 person-years worked had the lowest lost-time claim rate at 0.95 and 2.57 per 100 person-years worked in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector.
- Employers with 100 or more person-years worked had the lowest disabling injury rate at 2.48 per 100 person-years worked.

Lower lost-time claim rates in all sub-sectors.

- The Treating of Timber sub-sector, the Sawmills and Planing Mills sub-sector and the Pulp Mills sub-sector displayed decreases in both lost-time claim rate and disabling injury rate in 2010.
- The Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills sub-sector displayed increase in disabling injury rate in 2010.
- Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury, accounting for 38.3% of the disabling injury claims submitted in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector. The upper extremities were the most commonly injured body part, accounting for 41.2% of the disabling injury claims.
- The primary sources of injury causing disabling injury claims were parts and materials accounting for 28.5% of the disabling injury claims and persons, plants, animals and minerals accounting for 17.0% of the disabling injury claims. The most common type of event or exposure was contact with objects and equipment which accounted for 44.4% of disabling injury claims.

INDUSTRY SECTOR SUMMARY

The 2010 lost-time claim and disabling injury rates for the Forest Products Manufacturing sector were 1.32 per 100 person-years and 3.21 per 100 person-years worked.

In 2010, there were 114 lost-time claims and 277 disabling injury claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector. The Forest Products Manufacturing sector lost-time claim rate was 1.32 per 100 person-years worked, a decrease of 7.2% from 2009. The number of lost-time claims decreased by 5.8% and the person-years worked increased by 1.5%. The disabling injury rate decreased by 4.3% to 3.21 per 100 person-years worked (see Table 9.1).

Table 9.1
Forest Products Manufacturing Sector – Alberta: 2009-2010

	2009	2010	% Change
Person-years	8,494	**8,625**	1.5%
Lost-time claims	121	**114**	-5.8%
Lost-time claim rate	**1.42**	**1.32**	**-7.2%**
Modified-work claims	224	**237**	5.8%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	60	**74**	23.3%
Disabling injury claims	285	**277**	-2.8%
Disabling injury rate	**3.36**	**3.21**	**-4.3%**
Days-lost (LTC)	3,085	**2,581**	-16.3%
Transaction claim costs (LTC)	$1,669,859	**$1,269,122**	-24.0%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2010, the median days lost for the Forest Products Manufacturing sector was five, lower than the median days lost for all industries of seven. The average days lost of 23 was the sane as the average figure for all industries.

Size of Employer

In the Forest Products Manufacturing sector, employers with less than 10 person-years worked and employers with 10 to 19 person-years worked had the highest lost-time claim rate at 4.27 and 3.81 per 100 person-years worked. Employers with 40 to 99 person-years worked had the highest disabling injury rate at 8.36 per 100 person-years worked. Employers with 100 or more person-years worked had the lowest lost-time claim rate at 0.95 and lowest disabling injury rate at 2.48 per 100 person-years worked (see Table 9.2).

Table 9.2
Lost-Time Claim and Disabling Injury Rates by Size[4] of Employer — Alberta: 2010

Size of Employer	Lost-Time Claims	Disabling Injuries	Lost-Time Claim Rate	Disabling injury Rate
Less than 10 person-years worked	5	7	4.27	5.98
10 to 19 person-years worked	8	13	3.81	6.19
20 to 39 person-years worked	7	13	3.41	6.34
40 to 99 person-years worked	16	52	2.57	8.36
100 or more person-years worked	71	185	0.95	2.48
Unspecified	7	7	N/A*	N/A*

*These are employers with no payroll information
Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[4] Size is measured in terms of person-years worked.

Lost-Time and Disabling Injury Claims for the Forest Products Manufacturing Sector decreased in 2010

Over the period 2006 to 2010, the Treating of Timber sub-sector had the highest lost-time claim rate each year. The Treating of Timber sub-sector has a small number of accounts and claims which makes the claim rates volatile.

Although the Treating of Timber sub-sector had the highest lost-time claim rate at 2.08 and disabling injury rate at 4.86 per 100 person-years worked, the Sawmills and Planing Mills sub-sector accounted for 70.2% of the lost-time claims, 68.6% of disabling injury claims and 56.0% of the person-years worked in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector.

Table 10.1

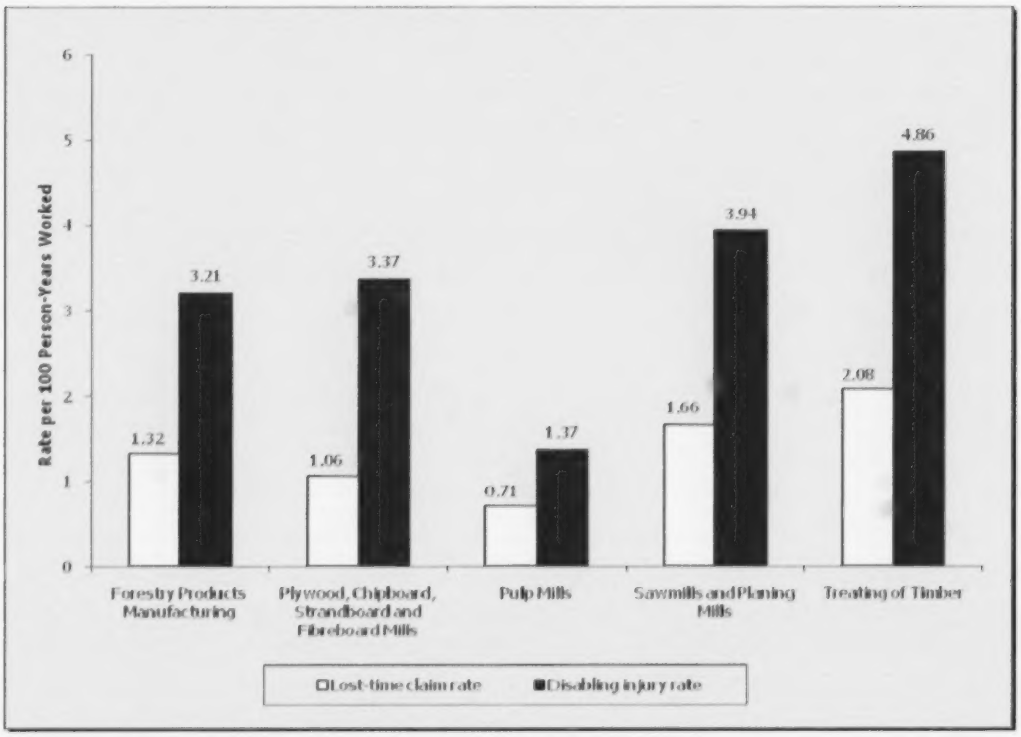
Lost-Time Claim Rate for the Forest Products Manufacturing Sector[5] – Alberta: 2006-2010

Sub-Sector	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Forestry Products Manufacturing	**2.11**	**2.09**	**1.57**	**1.42**	**1.32**
Sawmills and Planing Mills	2.85	2.84	2.09	1.67	**1.66**
Treating of Timber	5.42	6.72	5.73	2.10	**2.08**
Pulp Mills	0.62	0.66	0.43	1.01	**0.71**
Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills	1.31	1.21	1.16	1.12	**1.06**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[5] The Peeling and Pointing of Posts industry had no claims over the last five years and low person-years so have been removed from the analysis.

Chart 10.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate and Disabling Injury Rate for the Forest Products Manufacturing Sector[6] – Alberta: 2010



Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Sawmills and Planing Mills

In 2010, the lost-time claim rate for the Sawmill and Planing Mills sub-sector decreased by 1.0%, to 1.66 per 100 person-years worked. The decrease was caused by the number of claims decreasing by an even greater amount than the person-years worked. Lost-time claims decreased by 2.4% and the person-years worked by 1.4%. The disabling injury rate decreased by 1.7% to 3.94 per 100 person-years worked (see Table 10.2).

Since 2006, this sub-sector has seen a 41.9% decrease in the lost-time claim rate. The average decrease for the Forest Products Manufacturing sector was 37.3%.

[6] Peeling and Pointing of Posts had no lost-time claims or disabling injuries in 2010 and are excluded from the analysis.

Table 10.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills – Alberta: 2009-2010

	2009	2010	% Change
Person-years worked	4,896	**4,827**	-1.4%
Lost-time claims	82	**80**	-2.4%
Lost-time claim rate	**1.67**	**1.66**	**-1.0%**
Modified-work claims	160	**160**	0.0%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	46	**50**	8.7%
Disabling injury claims	196	**190**	-3.1%
Disabling injury rate	**4.00**	**3.94**	**-1.7%**
Days-lost (LTC)	2,191	**2,058**	-6.1%
Transaction claim costs (LTC)	$763,248	**$1,001,928**	31.3%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Treating of Timber

The lost-time claim rate for the Treating of Timber sub-sector decreased by 0.7% to 2.08 per 100 person-years worked in 2010, and the disabling injury rate decreased by 30.5% to 4.86 per 100 person-years worked. This sub-sector has a small number of accounts, person-years worked and injury claims making the injury rates volatile over time.

Table 10.3
Treating of Timber – Alberta: 2009-2010

	2009	2010	% Change
Person-years worked	143	**144**	0.7%
Lost-time claims	3	**3**	0.0%
Lost-time claim rate	**2.10**	**2.08**	**-0.7%**
Modified-work claims	7	**5**	-28.6%
Disabling injury claims	10	**7**	-30.0%
Disabling injury rate	**6.99**	**4.86**	**-30.5%**
Days-lost (LTC)	157	**105**	-33.1%
Transaction claim costs (LTC)	$45,160	**$10,887**	-75.9%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Pulp Mills

In 2010, the lost-time claim rate for Pulp Mills decreased from 1.01 per 100 person-years worked in 2009 to 0.71 in 2010. The disabling injury rate was 1.37 per 100 person-years worked. Both injury rates were the lowest in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector (see Table 10.4).

Table 10.4
Pulp Mills – Alberta: 2009-2010

	2009	2010	% Change
Person-years worked	2,089	**2,119**	1.4%
Lost-time claims	21	**15**	-28.6%
Lost-time claim rate	**1.01**	**0.71**	**-29.6%**
Modified-work claims	25	**23**	-8.0%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	11	**9**	-18.2%
Disabling injury claims	35	**29**	-17.1%
Disabling injury rate	**1.68**	**1.37**	**-18.3%**
Days-lost (LTC)	462	**163**	-64.7%
Transaction claim costs (LTC)	$501,822	**$124,715**	-75.1%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills

The lost-time claim rate for the Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills sub-sector decreased by 5.1% to 1.06 per 100 person-years worked in 2010. The disabling injury rate increased by 8.0% to 3.37 per 100 person-years worked.

Since 2006, this sub-sector has seen a 19.4% decrease in the lost-time claim rate. The average decrease for the Forest Products Manufacturing sector was 37.3%.

Table 10.5
Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills – Alberta: 2009-2010

	2009	2010	% Change
Person-years worked	1,345	**1,512**	12.4%
Lost-time claims	15	**16**	6.7%
Lost-time claim rate	**1.12**	**1.06**	**-5.1%**
Modified-work claims	30	**49**	63.3%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	3	**14**	366.7%
Disabling injury claims	42	**51**	21.4%
Disabling injury rate	**3.12**	**3.37**	**8.0%**
Days-lost (LTC)	275	**255**	-7.3%
Transaction claim costs (LTC)	$359,629	**$131,592**	-63.4%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

DEMOGRAPHICS OF INJURED WORKERS

Injured Worker Characteristics

In 2010, the Labourers in Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities occupation group accounted for 22.6% of lost-time claims, 23.1% of disabling injury claims and 8.5% of those in employment[7] in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector. Those employed as Trades Helpers, Construction, and Transportation Labourers and Related Occupations accounted for 27.4% of lost-time claims, 26.3% of disabling injury claims and 4.3% of employment (see Table 11.1).

Table 11.1
Lost-Time Claims and Disabling Injury Claims by Selected Occupation Group — Alberta: 2010

Occupation Group	Lost-time Claims	Disabling Injury Claims	Employment
Labourers in Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities	22.6%	23.1%	8.5%
Trades Helpers, Construction, and Transportation Labourers and Related Occupations	27.4%	26.3%	4.3%
Machine Operators in Manufacturing	12.3%	11.8%	14.3%
Mechanics	7.5%	12.5%	7.7%
Machinists, Metal Forming, Shaping and Erecting Occupations	5.7%	3.5%	1.1%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation; Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (Microdata Files)

In 2010, workers aged 35 to 54 accounted for 52.6% of the lost-time claims and 50.5% of the disabling injury claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector. Young workers (those aged between 15 and 24 years) accounted for 14.9% of lost-time claims, 17.0% of disabling injury claims and 12.3% of those in employment[8] (see Table 11.2).

[7] Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (Microdata Files) for the Wood Product and Paper Manufacturing industries.
[8] Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (2010 Historical Review) for the Manufacturing (Durables) industry.

Table 11.2
Lost-Time Claims and Disabling Injury Claims by Age — Alberta: 2009-2010

Age	2009				2010			
	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
15-19 Years	10	8.3%	18	6.3%	9	7.9%	14	5.1%
20-24 Years	9	7.4%	28	9.8%	8	7.0%	33	11.9%
25-34 Years	21	17.4%	64	22.5%	24	21.1%	66	23.8%
35-44 Years	29	24.0%	77	27.0%	28	24.6%	72	26.0%
45-54 Years	35	28.9%	72	25.3%	32	28.1%	68	24.5%
55-64 Years	16	13.2%	24	8.4%	10	8.8%	21	7.6%
65+ Years	1	0.8%	2	0.7%	3	2.6%	3	1.1%
Total	121	100.0%	285	100.0%	114	100.0%	277	100.0%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In the Forest Products Manufacturing sector, the majority of claims were from men. In 2010, 86.0% of lost-time claims and 88.1% of disabling injury claims involved men. Men comprised 79.5% of those employed[9] in these industries (see Table 11.3).

Table 11.3
Lost-Time Claims and Disabling Injury Claims by Gender — Alberta: 2009-2010

Gender	2009				2010			
	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
Women	26	21.5%	52	18.2%	16	14.0%	33	11.9%
Men	95	78.5%	233	81.8%	98	86.0%	244	88.1%
Total	**121**	**100.0%**	**285**	**100.0%**	**114**	**100.0%**	**277**	**100.0%**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[9] Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (2010 Historical Review) for the Manufacturing (Durables) industry.

INJURY AND DISEASE ANALYSIS - FOREST PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING SECTOR

Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury with the upper extremities becoming the most commonly injured body part in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector.

Nature of Injury or Disease

In 2010, 93.0% of lost-time claims and 96.0% of disabling injury claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector were caused by traumatic injuries and disorders. The most common traumatic injuries and disorders were sprains, strains and tears, accounting for 37.7% of the lost-time claims and 38.3% of the disabling injury claims respectively (see Table 12.1).

Table 12.1
Nature of Injury or Disease — Forest Products Manufacturing Sector: 2010

Nature of Injury	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury claims	%
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	**106**	**93.0%**	**266**	**96.0%**
Sprains, Strains and Tears	43	37.7%	106	38.3%
Surface Wounds and Bruises	14	12.3%	42	15.2%
Fractures and Dislocations	16	14.0%	32	11.6%
Open Wounds	13	11.4%	48	17.3%
Burns	5	4.4%	5	1.8%
Other Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	15	13.2%	33	11.9%
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	**8**	**7.0%**	**11**	**4.0%**
Nature of Injury - Unknown	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Total	**114**	**100.0%**	**277**	**100.0%**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Part of Body Injured

In 2010, the upper extremities were the most common main body part injured, accounting for 32.5% of lost-time claims and 41.2% of disabling injury claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector. This was followed by the trunk at 28.1% and 30.0% of lost-time and disabling injury claims (see Table 12.2).

Table 12.2
Part of Body Injured — Forest Products Manufacturing Sector: 2010

Part of Body Injured	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
Upper Extremities	**37**	**32.5%**	**114**	**41.2%**
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	15	13.2%	64	23.1%
Wrist(s) and Hand(s) Except Finger(s)	10	8.8%	24	8.7%
Other Upper Extremities	12	10.5%	26	9.4%
Trunk	**32**	**28.1%**	**83**	**30.0%**
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	17	14.9%	41	14.8%
Other Trunk	15	13.2%	42	15.2%
Lower Extremities	**17**	**14.9%**	**42**	**15.2%**
Leg(s)	9	7.9%	20	7.2%
Ankle(s) and Foot (Feet) Except Toes	7	6.1%	20	7.2%
Other Lower Extremities	1	0.9%	2	0.7%
Head	**15**	**13.2%**	**20**	**7.2%**
Eye(s)	3	2.6%	4	1.4%
Other Head Parts	12	10.5%	16	5.8%
Multiple Body Parts	**8**	**7.0%**	**13**	**4.7%**
Neck, Including Throat	**5**	**4.4%**	**5**	**1.8%**
Other Body Parts	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Total	**114**	**100.0%**	**277**	**100.0%**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Source of Injury or Disease

In 2010, two primary sources of injury in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector accounted for 45.5% of disabling injury claims. Parts and materials accounted for 19.3% and 28.5%, and persons, plants, animals and minerals 17.5% and 17.0% respectively (see Table 12.3).

Table 12.3
Source of Injury or Disease — Forest Products Manufacturing Sector: 2010

Source of Injury	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
Parts and Materials	**22**	**19.3%**	**79**	**28.5%**
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	**20**	**17.5%**	**47**	**17.0%**
Person - Injured or Ill Worker	17	14.9%	42	15.2%
Person - Other Than Injured or Ill Worker*	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other Persons, Plants, Animals & Minerals	3	2.6%	5	1.8%
Structures and Surfaces	**13**	**11.4%**	**35**	**12.6%**
Machinery	**11**	**9.6%**	**26**	**9.4%**
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	**14**	**12.3%**	**36**	**13.0%**
Hand tools - Nonpowered	7	6.1%	18	6.5%
Hand tools - Powered	1	0.9%	5	1.8%
Other Tools and Equipment	6	5.3%	13	4.7%
Vehicles	**9**	**7.9%**	**12**	**4.3%**
Containers**	**4**	**3.5%**	**12**	**4.3%**
Furniture and Fixtures	**1**	**0.9%**	**1**	**0.4%**
Chemicals and Chemical Products	**2**	**1.8%**	**3**	**1.1%**
Other Sources	**18**	**15.8%**	**25**	**9.0%**
Source of Injury - Unknown	**0**	**0.0%**	**1**	**0.4%**
Total	**114**	**100.0%**	**277**	**100.0%**

*Person – other than injured or ill worker: classifies workplace injuries or illnesses inflicted by family members as well as non-family relations, including co-workers, former co-workers, and patients.
**Containers: classifies receptacles that are commonly used to hold, store or carry materials (examples: dishes, cups and glasses, luggage, etc.).
Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Type of Event or Exposure

In 2010, two types of events or exposures comprised about three-quarters of disabling injury claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector. Contact with objects and equipment accounted for 38.6% and 44.4%, followed by bodily reaction or exertion at 28.9% and 33.9% of claims (see Table 12.4).

Table 12.4
Type of Event or Exposure — Forest Products Manufacturing Sector: 2010

Type of Event or Exposure	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injuries	%
Contact with Objects or Equipment	**44**	**38.6%**	**123**	**44.4%**
Struck by Object	21	18.4%	54	19.5%
Caught in Object	14	12.3%	38	13.7%
Struck against Object	4	3.5%	24	8.7%
Rubbed or Abraded	2	1.8%	2	0.7%
Other Contact with Object/Equipment	3	2.6%	5	1.8%
Bodily Reaction or Exertion	**33**	**28.9%**	**94**	**33.9%**
Overexertion	16	14.0%	50	18.1%
Bodily Reaction*	12	10.5%	29	10.5%
Repetitive Motion	5	4.4%	12	4.3%
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	0	0.0%	3	1.1%
Falls	**17**	**14.9%**	**39**	**14.1%**
Fall on Same Level	10	8.8%	20	7.2%
Fall to Lower Level	6	5.3%	16	5.8%
Other Falls	1	0.9%	3	1.1%
Exposure to Harmful Substances	**14**	**12.3%**	**15**	**5.4%**
Transportation Accidents	**6**	**5.3%**	**6**	**2.2%**
Fires and Explosions	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Other Events or Exposures	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Total	**114**	**100.0%**	**277**	**100.0%**

*Bodily reaction: injuries or illnesses resulting from a single incident of free bodily motion which imposed stress or strain on some part of the body.
Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Days-lost due to Disability

In 2010, 51.8% of lost-time claims lasted for 10 days or less. Lost-time claims resulting in 31 days lost or more accounted for 21.9% (see Table 12.5). For all industries in the province, those claims resulting in one to ten days lost accounted for 51.5% of total claims, while those claims which resulted in 31 or more days lost accounted for 22.2%.

The median days lost in 2010 for the Forest Products Manufacturing sector was five while the median days lost for all industries at seven. The average days lost of 23 was the same as the average figure for all industries.

Table 12.5

Days-lost due to Disability — Alberta: 2010

Days-lost due to Disability	% of Forest Product Manufacturing Industries' Lost-Time Claims	% of Lost-Time Claims in the Province
1-5 Days	40.4%	37.9%
6-10 Days	11.4%	13.6%
11-15 Days	3.5%	7.5%
16-20 Days	2.6%	4.9%
21-30 Days	7.9%	6.5%
31-40 Days	6.1%	4.7%
41-50 Days	4.4%	3.5%
51 Days or More	11.4%	13.9%
Unspecified	12.3%	7.4%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES

In 2010 the WCB accepted one fatality in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector.

Between 2006 and 2010, there were no motor vehicle incident fatalities in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector. There were one workplace incident fatality and five occupational disease fatalities accepted by the WCB in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector during the same period (see Table 13.1).

Table 13.1

Types of Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB – Forest Products Manufacturing: 2006 - 2010

Year	Motor Vehicle Incident	Workplace Incident	Occupational Disease	Total
2006	0	0	1	1
2007	0	0	3	3
2008	0	0	0	0
2009	0	1	0	1
2010	**0**	**0**	**1**	1
Total	0	1	5	6

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION – FOREST PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING SECTOR

In 2010, 21.3% of the Forest Products Manufacturing sector's employers were COR holders. These employers represented 90.2% of all person-years worked in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector.

The Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills sub-sector had the highest proportion of COR holders with 53.8% of employers certified, covering 97.4% of the person-years worked in this sub-sector. The Pulp Mills sub-sector had a comparatively smaller proportion of employers certified but these employers accounted for 99.1% of the all person-years worked in this sub-sector (see Table 14.1).

Table 14.1
Employers With Valid COR — Alberta: 2010

Sub-Sector	% of Total Employers Certified	% of Total Person-Years Certified
Forest Products Manufacturing	**21.3%**	**90.2%**
Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills	53.8%	97.4%
Pulp Mills	35.0%	99.1%
Sawmills and Planing Mills	16.7%	85.2%
Treating of Timber	14.3%	52.1%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In the Forest Products Manufacturing sector, the lost-time claim rate for COR holders was 1.02 per 100 person-years worked in 2010, while the rate for non-COR holders was 4.14. For disabling injury rates, COR holders had a rate of 2.83 per 100 person-years worked, while the rate for non-COR holders was 6.75 (see Table 14.2).

Comparing COR holders against all non-COR holders provides useful information about each group, although it does not compare like-with-like. A COR is given to employers who develop health and safety programs that meet established standards, with this group seeing continued improvement in their lost-time claim rates. Some non-COR holders have good programs in place above this standard, whereas others do not. This makes evaluating improving health and safety trends less clear for this group.

Table 14.2
Lost-Time Claim Rate for Forest Products Manufacturing COR Holders – Alberta: 2009 and 2010

Employer	Year	Number of Accounts	Lost-Time Claims	Disabling Injury Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate	Disabling Injury Rate	Change in Lost-Time Claim Rate	Change in Disabling Injury Rate
COR	2009	38	84	223	1.11	2.94	-8.1%	-3.7%
	2010	38	79	220	1.02	2.83		
Non-COR	2009	158	42	64	4.72	7.20	-12.3%	-6.3%
	2010	140	35	57	4.14	6.75		

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

REFERENCES

Alberta Employment and Immigration. "Occupational Injuries and Diseases in Alberta 2010 Summary."

Canadian Standards Association. Z795-03: Coding of Work Injury or Disease Information, June 2003.

Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (2010 Historical Review) for the Manufacturing (Durables) industry

Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (2010 Historical Review) information for the Forestry and logging with support activities industry

APPENDIX A: TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND FORMULAS

Lost-Time Claim

A lost-time claim (LTC) is a claim for an occupational injury or disease that causes the worker to have time away from work beyond the day of injury. Included are claims receiving reimbursement of full or partial lost wages due to occupational illness or injury, or payment for permanent loss of function.

Modified Work Claim

A modified work claim is a claim for an occupational injury or disease where a worker had their normal work duties altered to enable them to remain working without losing time from work. Also included are claims where injured workers are helped back into the workplace with modified duties after time lost due to injury or disease.

Disabling Injury Claim

Disabling injury (DI) claims combine both the lost-time and modified work concepts to produce an overall figure where an occupational injury or disease disables the worker causing either time-lost from work or for their normal work duties to be modified.

Person-Years Worked

Person-years worked are estimates provided by the WCB. One person-year is equivalent to one full-time worker working for one year, and can be assumed to equal 2,000 hours worked. The person-years worked estimates in the *OID 2010 Forestry and Related Industries* report have been provided by the WCB back to 2006, thus previous years OID Forestry and Related industries report numbers and rates will not be comparable.

Lost-Time Claim Rate

The lost-time claim rate is calculated by dividing the number of lost-time claims by the person-years worked estimate, and multiplying the result by 100. The lost-time claim rate represents the probability or risk of an injury or disease to a worker during a period of one-year work, which will result in time lost from work. Comparisons of lost-time claim rates between industries, or between years, can be used to indicate increases, decreases, or differences in this risk.

$$\text{LTC Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of LTC's}}{\text{Person-years worked}} \times 100$$

Disabling Injury Rate

The disabling injury rate is calculated by dividing the number of disabling injury claims by the person-years worked estimates, and multiplying the result by 100. The disabling injury rate represents the probability or risk of a disabling injury or disease to a worker during a period of one year of work. The disabling injury rate is similar to the LTC rate although it covers a broader range of injuries, including those that are less severe in nature (do not require time away from work). The rate represents the number of claims per 100 person-years worked and includes claims made for both lost-time and modified work.

$$\text{Disabling Injury Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of DI's}}{\text{Person-years worked}} \times 100$$

Days-lost

The days-lost is the number of days following the injury or disease for which the worker was disabled and unable to perform normal work duties. This information is obtained for this report from data on compensation days paid on each claim from the WCB. Alberta Employment and Immigration obtains these data on March 31 of the year following the claim year, and does not update the information, even though many injured workers continue to be disabled beyond this date. As a result, the days-lost information reported here underestimates the true impact of lost-time injury and disease, although it provides a consistent method for reporting and observing trends in days-lost.

Industry Coverage

This report focuses on all industry activity in Alberta covered by the WCB and by the provincial legislation for occupational health and safety. Most industry sectors are included but notable exceptions consist of the Government of Canada, and parts of the agriculture and finance sectors. Several professional groups (i.e. the teaching and medical professions) are also excluded as are some industries where WCB coverage is not compulsory.

WCB Accepted Fatality

An occupational fatality is the death of a worker which resulted from a work-related incident or exposure and which has been accepted by the WCB for compensation. A fatality is counted in the year it is accepted.

Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a household survey carried out monthly by Statistics Canada. The objectives of the LFS have been to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications - employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force - and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. Data from the survey provide information on major labour market trends such as shifts in employment across industrial sectors, hours worked, labour force participation and unemployment rates.

For the most part, annual LFS data has been analyzed alongside injury and disease information to aid the understanding of injury risk or frequency by worker type. The LFS uses a different industry classification from WCB, although there are similarities in structure. Where possible, the two data sources are used comparably and proportions (of totals) have been used to evaluate information generated from both sources. Using proportions attempts to overcome obvious distortions in the numbers in employment from both sources, although the impact on the proportions from industry coverage differences is unclear. In certain instances, monthly LFS micro-data files have been combined and used to produce proportion estimates for the whole year for particular sub-groups of the population.

For further information on the LFS, please see
http://www.employment.alberta.ca/BI/2599.html

APPENDIX B: FORESTRY AND RELATED INDUSTRIES WCB CODES

1. Forestry

03100 – Logging and Woodlands Operations, including Trucking of Logs
03902 – Timber Management

2. Forest Products Manufacturing

25100 – Sawmills and Planing Mills
25900 – Peeling and Pointing of Posts
25901 – Treating of Timber
27102 – Pulp Mills
27103 – Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills

CONTACT INFORMATION

For further information about the data presented in this report contact:

Government of Alberta
Employment and Immigration
Data Development and Evaluation
2nd Floor, 10808 – 99 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 0G5

Telephone: 780-427-8531, toll free by calling 310-0000
Fax: 780-422-5070
Email: whs@gov.ab.ca

Employment and Immigration website:

http://employment.alberta.ca

Work Safe Alberta website:

www.worksafe.alberta.ca

Occupational Health and Safety Contact Centre:

Telephone: 780-415-8690, toll free by calling 1-866-415-8690

http://www.employment.alberta.ca/SFW/2874.html

Certificate of Recognition (COR) Program:

http://www.employment.alberta.ca/SFW/334.html